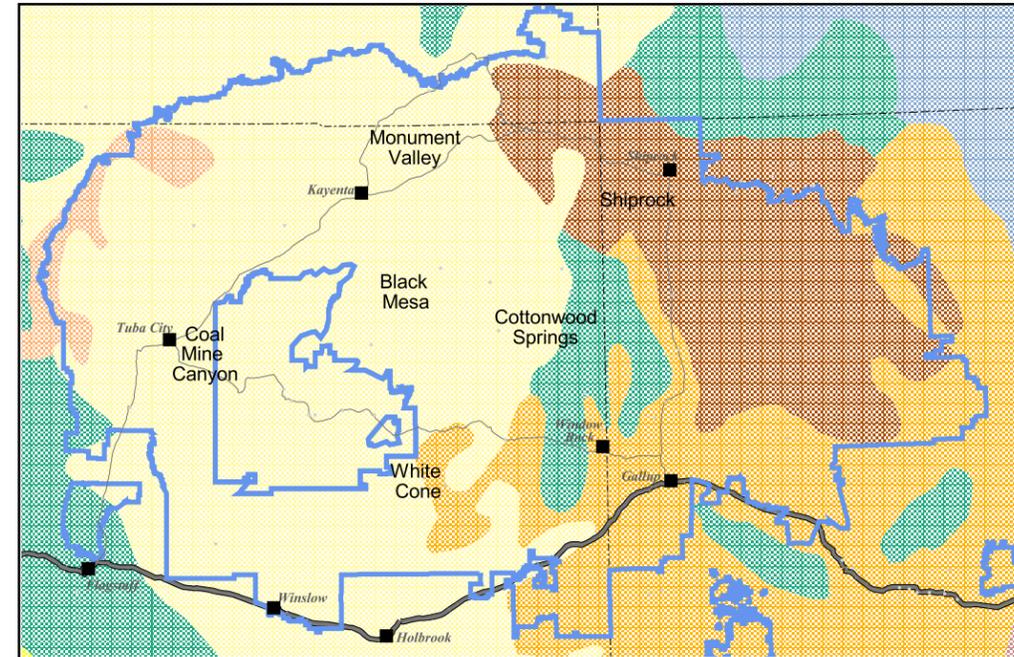


## PHYSIOGRAPHY



Monument Valley



This map depicts the general location of physiographic features shown in these photos.



Shiprock Peak is the remains of a solidified lava core of a dormant 40 million year old volcanic pinnacle. It rises 1,800 feet above the plain, with an elevation of 7,178 feet above sea level. It lies about 13 miles southeast of the town of Shiprock New Mexico.

View from Black Mesa. Black Mesa, also known as Black Mountain, is an extended high mesa, located in central western Navajo country. Black Mesa has a pine covered rim at an elevation of about 8,000 feet.



The Navajo name for Coal Mine Canyon means saw-toothed or jagged, and refers to the erosion occurring at the high parts of Coal Mine Canyon. This scenic formation cuts into the Mesa Verde and Mancos shales.



Landscape of the White Cone, Bidahochi area.



Cottonwood Spring in the Chinle Chapter within the Chinle area.

The facing map shows the generalized physiography of the Navajo Nation and surrounding region. The Navajo Nation is mostly within the stable Colorado Plateaus physiographic province. Physiographic provinces represent distinctive areas having common topography, rock types and structures, and geologic and geomorphic history. The Colorado Plateaus province is the locus of one of the United States' largest uranium mining area.

The area can also be described by major land resource areas. Land resource regions are geographic areas that are characterized by a particular pattern of soils, climate, water resources and land uses. The Navajo Nation is located primarily within the Colorado and Green River Plateaus and Mesas region to the west, and the San Juan River Valley Mesas and Plateaus region to the east. The southeastern portion includes the Arizona and New Mexico Mountains, Plateaus and Mesas regions.